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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/574,634	03/22/2007	Joe O'Connor	28125-5	4129
21130 7590 02/02/2010 BENESCH, FRIEDLANDER, COPLAN & ARONOFF LLP ATTN: IP DEPARTMENT DOCKET CLERK			EXAMINER	
			HAGEMAN, MARK	
SUITE 2300	UBLIC SQUARE E 2300		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
CLEVELAND, OH 44114-2378			3653	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			02/02/2010	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

patent@beneschlaw.com

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/574,634	O'CONNOR, JOE			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Mark Hageman	3653			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	L. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>03 A</u> This action is FINAL . 2b) ☐ This Since this application is in condition for alloware closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro				
Disposition of Claims					
4) Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or is/are objected.	wn from consideration.				
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accomposition and accomposition and accomposition and accomposition to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Example 11.	epted or b) \square objected to by the E drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See tion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 					
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4-3-2006.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ite			

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 6-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 6 is indefinite as it implies that the second member is moved or movable which is the not the case. The disclosure supports moving the first members relative to the second member but not motion of the second member (except for rotation).

Claim 8 is indefinite as it is at odds with claim 1 from which it depends. Claim 1 requires two first members and one second member while claim 8 discusses "a plurality of pairs" which implies one first member for each second member. As understood this claim is meant to cover the use combination of multiple systems in tandem (as shown in figure 5) but this meaning is not clear from the claim. To make sense relative to claim 1 each of the plurality of pairs would require two first members for each second member.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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Claims 1-6 and 8-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 7.270.025 to Niglov. Niglov discloses a variable vibration mechanism comprising: a first member (moveable eccentric weight assembly 10, 5 etc.) arranged telescopically with a second member (8, 9), wherein said first member each have a first eccentric weight (10) and said second member has a second eccentric weight (9), wherein said first member and said second member are adapted to be engaged with one another, such that the rotational displacement between said first eccentric weights and said second eccentric weight may be varied by varying the longitudinal displacement between said first members and second member (c4 lines 3+). Niglov does not disclose a second first member. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include a second first member though as the duplication of parts has been deemed to have "no patentable significance unless a new and unexpected result is produced, see MPEP 2144.04 VI B. Also Examiner notes that it is well known to use multiple eccentric weights on the shaft and that the duplication of the system (along a single shaft) would provide the desired variation in vibration while preventing the need for larger eccentric weights thus providing a lower profile arrangement and spreading the eccentric masses out over the length of the shaft.

Re claim 2 wherein one of said first members and second member are adapted to receive the other of said first members and second member (figure 1). Examiner contends that any engagement by the first and second members will anticipate this claim as the specific spatial relationship is not set forth.

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Re claim 3 wherein said first members and second member are threadably engaged with one another (figure 4).

Re claim 4 wherein said second member has two oppositely cut threaded portions to engage said first members (15).

Re claim 5 wherein said first members and second member are cylindrical (shafts holding eccentric weights 9 and 10).

Re claim 6 further comprising means for telescopically displacing said first and second members (figure 4 and c4 lines 15+).

Re claim 8 wherein said vibrator mechanism comprises a plurality of pairs of first and second members, wherein each pair of first and second members are arranged telescopically with one another. Examiner notes that the use of a plurality of parallel shafts all containing eccentric weights is well known in the field of vibration inducing apparatuses and the duplication of repetition of multiple systems (working in tandem) would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Re claims 9 and 10 examiner contends that the only change is to the preamble which is reciting an intended use of the previously claimed mechanism but fails to

provide any further structural limitation to the claims. Therefore the preamble does not constitute a claim limitation in this case and fails to distinguish the claims from the prior art, see MPEP 2111.02 II. Furthermore examiner notes that the substitution of a known element (in this case the vibration system) for another known element for the same predictable result of inducing variable vibration would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

4. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Niglov as applied to claims 1-6 and 8-10 above, and further in view of US 4,481,835 to Storm. Niglov discloses all the claims limitations except the means for telescopically displacing said first and second members is a hydraulic ram. Storm discloses a similar variable vibration arrangement including a axial motion that results in a change of rotation position of eccentric weights (fig 2-3 and c1 lines 46+) including the means for telescopically displacing said first and second members is a hydraulic ram (c1 lines 52+) for the predictable result of providing axial movement and coordinating parts.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have modified Niglov to include the hydraulic ram actuation, as taught by Storm, as the substitution of one known linear actuation system (the hydraulic ram) for another system (the screw arrangement) for the predictable result of providing axial movement and coordinating parts would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Numerous references are cited which show axial movement devices that are used to vary the rotational position of eccentric masses and thus change the vibration profile of vibrating mechanisms.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mark Hageman whose telephone number is (571) 272-3027. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Mackey can be reached on (571) 272-6916. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Patrick Mackey/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3653 Application/Control Number: 10/574,634 Page 7

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